The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 13.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Specia lnotices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869-tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1-69-1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, County, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,69-tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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JOB PRINTING:

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LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

AMONG the Alaska rivers are the Atutocoolakuchargut, Nocotachigut, Kuyuyukuk, Counecovah, Unalachlut, and Golsova-Richka, along whose banks live in almost Arcadian bliss the Cuyekanickpuks, Yakutskylitmiks, Sakiatskylitmiks, Ankachagamucks, Mekutoneeutzocorts, and other tribes with equally simple nomenclature.

THE following joint resolution, to allow owners of homestead to deduct the interest paid on mortgages thereon from their income returns, was adopted by the National House of Representatives on the 14th inst. It is now in the hands of the Finance Committee of the Senate, who will, it is hoped, report on it immediately: "Be it Resolved, &c., That the mortgagor of a homestead whereon he resides is authorized to deduct from his income for taxation the amount of interest paid on such mortgage in each year.

THE measles for the last month, has been an epidemic in the town of Sterling, Illinois, and surrounding country. Like the merciless savage, the disease has spared neither age nor sex. Parents of forty or fifty yield ed to the malady, and lay by the side of their feverish youngsters. The complaint seemed to be unusually contagious. Once in a family or neighborhood, all who had hitherto escaped were sure to be down in the legal number of days after exposure. In some districts, schools were closed, and in others so thinned that operations might as well have been suspended.

THE House Military Committee favors expulsion from West Point of all cadets shown by the recent investigations to have been improperly appointed. They also propose introducing a resolution condemning all persons engaged in securing such appointments. This may seem severe and unjust to the innocent youths who are to suffer, but we are told that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children, and it may also be justifiable as a measure of justice to these candidates whose claims on the score of merit were ignored in favor of corrupt influence.

CUBA has her traitor—General Napoleon Arango. Holding an important command in the revolutionary army, he surrendered to the enemy, and is now busy with Captain General DeRodas about "the restoration of peace"—which is an euphemism for completely crushing the supporters of the patriot cause. Whether Arango was bribed by "Spanish gold," or is treacherous for the mere love of treachery, or has quarreled with the Cuban leaders, is not yet determined. Arango's name is prejudicial to him. Napoleons have a habit of serving popular liberty scurvy tricks, even when they have sworn fidelity to it.

THE appearance of United States troops and the Congressional talk of reconstructing the State have had a good effect in Tennessee; her citizens are holding public meetings at the State Capital and memorializing Congress upon the condition of public affairs. There seems no doubt that the reports of outrages in that State are exaggerated; they always are in such cases; but they have a foundation in truth; and to the removal of every justification—even the slightest—for Congressional interference rather than to public protest, the citizens of Tennessee ought to devote themselves. Acts speak louder than words; the annihilation of a single Ku-Klux-Klan is worth a score of resolutions.

THE revolution created in the manufacture of steel by the improved patented process of Bessemer, has effected wondrous changes in the price of many articles into the manufacture of which steel enters largely. The patent for the process expired a short time since, and the invention is now the porperty of the public. But it seems that Bessemer's ingenuity was not wholly exhausted in the discovery of that single famous process. He has just made another discovery, by which all the waste material that, by the former process, could not be converted into steel, can be converted. As this waste was equal to thirty per cent., he claims that he still has the advantage of those who are now privileged to use his first patent, from the fact that he undersells them. In order to compete with him they must now purchase his second patent, or pay a royalty for the right to use it. His income from the royalties derived from his first patent, have for some years past been six hundred thousand dollars a year.

A BILL TO reorganize the system of governing the Indians has been completed by the House Committee. It proposes to colonize them all in one territory, under three classes, a general, superintendent to have charge of each class, and no more treaties to be made with them. In regard to the colonization scheme, it yet remains to be seen whether it will work or not. Some time ago a system of putting the tribes on reservations was instituted, but it does not seem to have worked very well, owing to the difficulty of getting them on the reservations. The same difficulty of catching the hare presents itself in the colonization scheme. But there is no question about the expediency of abolishing the treaty system. It is an anomaly legislation to make treaties with the inhabitants of our own land—our own citizens, in fact, and the system has long been a vehicle for abuses and swindles that will only cease with its abolition.

IN VIEW OF the sending of a message to the President by Governor Senter, of Tennessee, requesting that United States troops may be placed at his disposal to preserve order in that State, it is interesting to refer to the action of the Government when a similar request was made in September, 1868, by a joint select committee of the State Legislature. The Legislature passed a resolution appointing the committee, with instructions to ask military assistance, and their communication to the President was referred to Major General Schofield, then Secretary of War, who, on the 11th of September, addressed a reply stating that the necessary instructions had been issued to General Thomas, and also stating that "the President instructs me to say, in reply to your communication, that the military power of the United States will be employed whenever and so far as it may be necessary to protect the civil government of Tennessee against lawless violence, and enable the Government to execute laws of that State and protect its law-abiding citizens."

Poetry.

THE REWARD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who, looking backward from his manhood's prime,
Sees not the spectre of his mis spent time?
And, through the shade
Of funeral cypress, planted thick behind,
Hears no reproachful whisper on the winds,
From his loved dead?

Who bears no trace of passion's evil face?
Who shuns thy sting, O terrible remorse?
Who does not cast
On the thronged pages of his memory's book,
At times, a sad and half reluctant look,
Regretful of the past?

Alas! the evil which we fain would shun
We do, and leave the wished for good undone;
Our strength to-day
Is but to-morrow's weakness, prone to fall;
Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all,
Are we alway.

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been
Permitted, weak and sinful as he was,
To cheer and aid in some ennobling cause
His fellow men?

If he hath hidden the outcast, or let in
A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin:
If he hath lent
Strength to the weak and in an hour of need,
Over the suffering, mindless of his creed
Or home, hath bent:

He has not lived in vain. And while he gives
The praise to Him in whom he moves and lives,
With thankful heart,
He gazes backward, and with hope before,
Knowing that from his works he nevermore
Can henceforth part.

Miscellaneous.

AFLOAT UPON THE ICE.

A TALE OF THE SAINT LAWRENCE.

It was one day last February, when the noble St. Lawrence was covered with ice as bright as crystal and as smooth as a mirror, that in company with Lettie Mordaunt, I went out skating. The ice was over a foot in thickness, but a strong wind had a few days previous opened a channel in the centre of the river, in which much loose ice was floating. Lettie had never before had a pond to skate upon that would compare with it, and, as she was an accomplished skater, she was delighted. I have always maintained that a pretty girl never appears to better advantage than when she is engaged in skating; and I had always thought Lettie was a very pretty girl and had became quite captivated by her charms; but she never appeared half so lovely to me as upon this occasion; and as we went boldly forward, or circled in the most graceful manner, you may depend that I enjoyed myself highly, and think she did also.

The river is about two miles in width where we were skating, and in the distance were to be seen the several islands that lie a short distance above the Gallop Rapids, and are famed for their power, which is so great that no vessel can approach within a considerable distance of the lower part of them. There is a single channel through which steamers are sometimes piloted at favorable seasons of the year; but to attempt to pass them out of the channel, or without skillfull pilotage, would be the maddest of folly.

There were a considerable number of skaters out with us; but we struck out boldly for the centre of the river and soon were at a considerable distance from them. We did not stop until within a few rods of the open water, knowing as we did that the ice was sufficiently strong to bear us. We had skated three or four miles, and felt the necessity of resting a few moments, and accordingly stood for a while, gazing upon the blue waters of the flowing river and the surrounding scenery, which is very fine. I rather think that I cast an occasional glance at the features of my fair companion, which were radiant with the glow of excitement occasioned by the exercise of skating. We stood there rather longer than we intended to, for we carried on an animated conversation and the moments passed swiftly. At length Lettie suddenly remarked:

"Look where we are."

"I see," said I, not comprehending her meaning. "Had you forgotten it?"

"We are farther down the river than we were when we stopped. We were then opposite to that windmill," pointing to the ruins of one that stood upon the opposite band, a relic of the last century, about half a mile above us.

Somewhat surprised at this, I looked around us, and was not long in discovering the cause of the change. We were afloat!

The ice upon which we were standing had become separated from the main body and carried away by the action of the current. As it was a large piece, being at least one eighth of a mile in extent, I felt no very great apprehension in regard to our safety, thinking it would soon float against the edge of the firm ice, so that we could easily get off it, and so have the occurrence to remember only as a pleasant adventure. I assured Lettie that there was no danger, and we patiently waited for the current to release us from captivity upon our floating island, continuing our conversation as cheerfully as before. My expectations were not fulfilled, for in about half an hour we had reached the open river where the rapidity of the current had either carried away the ice or prevented its formation, and now the fearful truth flashed upon my mind we are going directly towards the Gallop Rapids, and at a rate that would bring us to them in less than an hour.

Lettie must have noticed the expression of my countenance, for she clung to me and said:

"Do not fear to alarm me by telling me the worst. Are we in very great danger?"

"I am afraid we are," I replied; "but keep up your courage and we will hope for the best."

Eagerly I scanned the surrounding land, hoping to observe some one whose attention I might attract. I skated around the edges of the ice and halloed as loudly as possible, but the wind made it impossible for me to be heard at any great distance, and we were unnoticed. It now blew quite violently, and caused the water to run over the ice, rendering it quite difficult for us to stand up, and breaking up the ice that we were upon, rendering it still smaller and threatening to hasten our doom. On we drifted, hope fading as we passed onward, and the voice of death seemed to sound in the distant roar of the rapids that was now to be faintly heard in the distance. I gave up all hope of attracting attention, and returned to Lettie.

"Be as firm and brave as possible," said I addressing her; "for unless there is a special intervention in our behalf, I do not see what can save us from running into the rapids. The ice will be dashed to pieces, and we must perish."

I had feared that she would be overcome at hearing this; but, although as pale as the ice that we were standing upon, and hardly able to stand without support, she bore it bravely.

"Is there no hope?" she faintly inquired, her tone indicating that she did not expect an affirmative answer.

"I see no possible chance of escape," I replied; and our speed continued to increase and louder grew the roar of the rapids as we neared them.

"How long will it be before we shall reach them?" she asked.

"We cannot have but a few minutes longer to spend on earth," I replied.

She leaned upon me, but I felt stronger when supporting her than when alone. I saw no way to avert our fate, and expected to be in eternity in a short time. Although life was dear to me, I would most willingly have relinquished it, if by so doing hers could have been saved. Yet the fate that decreed that we were to die together, robbed it of all its terrors as far as I was concerned. It was then I realized how much I loved her, and I felt I could not die without telling her of it.

"Lettie," said I, "we shall soon be at the rapids, but I cannot die without telling you how dear you are to me. I would quickly sacrifice my life to save yours; but this it denied me. If we were spared I would offer you the homage of a lifetime. Will you accept it for all eternity?"

A faint flush overspread her cheeks as I ceased speaking, the last time I thought that they would ever be crimsoned before they were cold in death. She clung still closer to me, and a firmer pressure of the hand was the sufficient and only answer. I felt that I was loved!

For a few moments we were both silent. I noticed that her tears were flowing, and the sight of them almost caused me to lose my self-possession. We had already passed several of the islands that stud the river immediately above the rapids, and our rate of speed was constantly increasing. I drew her closely to me and endeavored to prepare myself for the approaching moment, when we would go down together to a watery grave. My mind was busy, and I wondered how long it would be before our fate would be known; of the various conjectures that our disappearance would give rise to; and where our bodies would be found, or if they would become entangled among the rocks and our fates known and if in the death-struggle we could still maintain hold of each other, I also wondered in what manner our deaths would be announced in the journals of the day. Whether it would be a "melancholy accident," or if we were found clinging to each other, or as a "romantic casualty," and fancied what the emotions of various persons would be when they learned of it. These reflections were all stopped by my noticing a fisherman's hut upon an island only a short distance from us, with a couple of men engaged at work in front of it.

I pointed it out to Lettie, and said, "We may yet be saved, if I can only attract their attention. Have courage and I will attempt it."

I left her and proceeded to the extreme edge of the ice nearest to the island, and then gathering all my breath for an effort called to them. As our lives depended upon the result, I made a much louder noise than I could upon an ordinary occasion, although my emotion was at first so great that I could hardly control my voice. At length I succeeded, and had the satisfaction of seeing a boat put out after us. Although we were at some distance from them, and going very rapidly. I had no doubt that they would overtake us. Jnst as everything seemed to be well again, I was surprised to hear a cry from Lettie, which caused me to look around quickly. I was startled by the new aspect of affairs. The ice, owing to the action of the waves, and my weight upon one edge, had parted, and we were upon seperate pieces. Lettie had sunk down upon the ice and was gazing earnestly towards me. The pieces of ice were caught in eddies and went off in opposite channels; but it was with the greatest delight that I saw the bostman row after her, leaving me to my fate, and when I had passed the island and looked back, I saw that she was rescued.

"Safe in the boat!" my feelings almost overcame me; and if ever I earnestly returned thanks to an overruling Providence, it was then. Although I was at a considerable distance from her, I caught a last glance, and saw that, although almost fainting, she was gazing after me. I knew that the boatman would not think of following me, for I was now upon the edge of the rapids. The principal events of my life passed rapidly in review through my mind, and my memory was very active; but the sweetest rememberance of all was of that moment during the last hour, when Lettie confessed that she loved me.

The last hope had fled, and I was calculating the moments that would elapse before the ice would be dashed to pieces, when turning round to take a farewell look at earth and sky, I saw a canoe, propelled by a couple of skillful voyagers, coming rapidly after me, but although it fairly seemed to skip over the waves, it hardly seemed to gain on me. The water dashed over the cake of the ice, and I was wet and almost insensible. The pursuing craft reached me just in time to save me, and I saw that it was one of light birch bark, and that my rescurers were Canadian Indians. It was drawn out upon the ice, and I was placed in the bottom of it and cautioned to lie perfectly still. Then, launching it, they seized their paddles and devoted their energies to the management of their frail craft. It was impossible to proceed back, so over the rapids we went. No craft other than the one that we were in, and guided by experienced persons, would have ever gone through safely. Now running within a few inches of a rock, now circling around the outer edge of an eddy, and then skipping over the boiling waters and plunging down a waterfall. A motion of mine or a false strike of theirs would have capsized us and sent us all into eternity. But we were safe; and I quickly rejoined Lettie, who soon recovered from the effects of her ride.

I rewarded my rescurers as well as money could do so, for snatching me from the jaws of destruction, and they were more than satisfied.

Lettie and I will soon be joined in wedlock; and I hope that our voyage down the stream of life may be more pleasant than was our excursion down the St. Lawrence.

RELICS OF DE SOTO.

Treasure Trove, near Natchez.

Many of our readers will no doubt remember the great excitement which existed about a year ago in this vicinity, caused by the assertion of an old negro sorceress that a quantity of the treasure of the once celebrated Captain Kidd was buried a short distance from the National Cemetery, near what is familiarly known as the "Devil's Punch Bowl." Quite a number of our colored citizens, believing the stories of this old woman, engaged in the work of digging for the hidden treasure in a spot which, by the aid of the black art, she had pronounced it to be buried.

They progressed in their "labor of love" (of gain) for a number of weeks, without success, and finally gave up in despair, a heavy rain having discommoded them to a discouraging extent. Time passed on, and the event has perhaps escaped the minds of nearly all to whom the mysterious affair was cognizant, and but for the event which we are about to chronicle, would perhaps have never disturbed their brains again. However, we will on to our story, which is as strange as it is true.

Shortly after a heavy storm, a few weeks ago, a couple of negro boys, while hunting in the vicinity of the excavations made by the discomfited treasure seekers of one year since, chanced to find a dingy, rusty old square box, which was so bound about with metal as to almost resemble an iron box. It was with difficulty that the two combined could move it, and to carry it was out of the question.

While one of them remained near this queer-looking old box, the other went home for his father. The father, his wife, and another colored man, repaired to the spot, and remembering the old sorceress' tale, at once concluded they had found at least a portion of the treasure. Events have proved that they were not amiss in their conjectures. But they moved very cautiously in the matter, lest they should be discovered, and so under the cover of night the box was removed to their little cottage. Up to the early part of this week they confided their secret to no living person, but a serious affair having occurred between the boys, the matter (being at first but vaguely hinted at) came to the ears of our reporter. He repaired to the house on Wednesday night for the purpose of examining the treasure found.

The box in which it was found is about three feet long by two feet wide, evidently made of a species of cedar, and is firmly bound by strips of iron, running around laterally and diagonally, and fastened with long nails, clinched inside. The treasure consists principally of ancient Spanish gold and silver coin, dated from 1450 up to 1530, and it is adjudged that there is at least $30,000 worth of them. Besides the coin there are several gold buckles and various other articles, seeming to have been worn as ornaments. A great number of silver ornaments were in the box, which it appeared were used as some part of their sword trappings.

It is impossible to tell what metal any of the coins or ornaments are composed of by their looks, for all have a mouldy, green appearance, fully attesting to the lapse of time since they were buried. A little golden cross, with an image of our Saviour, establishes the religion of the people who buried the treasure, and from the dates on the various coins it is believed that the treasure thus unearthed at this late day was buried by none other than the late Hernando De Soto and his followers, about the year 1640, as it is well known that the discoverer of the mighty Mississippi was in this vicinity about that time, and also that he was seriously troubled by the hostile Indians.

A piece of perchment found in the box was so old and musty that no characters could be discerned upon it. As a whole, the discovery of this long hidden treasure forms no inconsiderable event in our history, and will throw a new light upon the adventures of the hardy Spaniards who frequented the spot where now stands our beautiful city, centuries ago. A number of individuals have visited the hut, and examined the coins, and all agree with the views of the writer as to whom the treasure was buried by.

A prominent gentleman has bargained for the box and its contents, with a view of removing them to New York, where the coins will bring a large price from antiquaries.—*Natchez, New South Feb. 26.*

STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Physical Changes in the Great Desert.

The *Inland Empire* has the following remarkable statement concerning the process of change going on all over the great inland desert between California and Missouri. It says:

For some time past there has been a question before the people of this basin and of the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, that has as yet failed to be satisfactorily answered. It is: Why are the streams carrying more water than in former years? The great plains are fast losing their arid nature, and through them are running streams in places where twenty years ago there was not a drop of water; and where at that time there were small streams, they are now very much enlarged. In many cases this change has been of much value as it has given to the traveller a supply of water that had previously been denied.

When the first emigrants crossed the plains to California the great objection urged to the trip was the scarcity of water on the great part of the route. Within a few years this has been all changed, and in the beds of old streams that were dry when first found there is now water for all the purposes required.

The Laramie plains are not now destitute of water, whereas some years ago there was none, and the traveller had to carry water on passing over them. There can be no doubt but that for the last ten years there has been a continued increase of water throughout the whole desert country between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevada. The Arkansas was dry in 1862 from the Pawnee Fox to the Cimaron crossing, and previous to that time the Pecos was dried up so that at many places the inhabitants were obliged to dig for water. And the Moro Valley and Plains were at that time almost destitute of vegetation. Now the vegetation is luxurious, and it is one of the very best wheat-growing sections.

Denver was built on the banks of an extinct creek, which it was supposed would remain dry; but after the settlement, to the astonishment of the people, it became quite a stream, and is now crossed by bridges. The Huerfano, the Roysobcoos, and others that were dry during the summer months ten years ago, are now constantly running in fair streams. We are satisfied that along the whole line of the Union Pacific Railroad there is much more moisture in the earth than there were only a few years since.

Again, Salt Lake is seven feet higher than it was ten years ago, and it is constantly rising, and it has been urged by those who have paid attention to the subject, that the rise of water there would produce a solution of the Mormon question before Congress would act upon it. When the Salt Lake shall rise a few feet higher we shall look for its overflow to reach the Shell Creek range, as evidently at one time water did cover what is now only an arid valley, not direct in its course, but cut up with ranges, still the continued valley can be traced. This great increase of water will work a great revolution in the opinion of the people as to the capacity of the great plains for agricultural purposes.

The only reason why the great plains cannot be made into good fruit farms is the lack of water and timber, as the land in richness has no superior. The increase of water of which we have spoken will do away with one objection, and the discovery of coal over a distance east of Salt Lake for over six hundred miles will obviate the other.

The man who travels over the Union Pacific railroad twenty-five years from this time will find that the sage brush has given way to crops of all kinds growing in the greatest luxuriance; and that the sturdy farmers with happy homes have taken the places of the wandering red men. In our own State this increase of moisture has been noticed, and the old settlers do not hesitate to say that in many places the streams have increased more than one-fourth in size during the past five years, and in some places where there was no water then there is now small but constantly running streams.

PROTECTION A REPUBLICAN IDEA

The Philadelphia *North American* remarks: Protection is the only "next step" in American progress that we recognize, and that we shall not assent to its being set aside for any other agitation got up by the free traders by way of a diversion, The Republican National Convention of 1860 presented a platform that distinctly announced the protection of American industry to be one of the fundamental tenets of the party. On that basis the party has stood ever since, and on that it passed successive amendatory tariffs, all raising the duties, and all intended avowedly to build up American industry. On that basis we raised our productive capacity to such a point as to carry the republic successfully through the greatest war of modern times, and to sustain the burden of a tremendous debt. It was, indeed, the long continued devotion to manufacturing industry that endowed the north with strength sufficient to cope with the slave holders' insurrection, backed as it was by England. And now this system that has done so much for us, and that is recognized all over Europe as the secret of our vast progress, is attacked in its stronghold, and we are coolly asked to pay attention to half a dozen wayside agitations, chiefly gotten up to divert the attention of the people from protection.

The Republican party is composed of masses too intelligent to be deceived in this way. If advocates of women's rights and teetotalism and soial equality of races, and all the other issues of a fast age, have managed to creep into prominent positions in the party, their views must not be taken as representing those of the masses; and if they are not satisfied to follow the party under the banner of protection, let them hold a separate convention, as in 1864, or try their luck with the Democrats, as in 1868. The Republican party cannot be both for protection and free trade. It must be one or the other, for the two systems are diametrically opposed to each other. With those who are on the fence, and take a little one way and a little the other; who, in fact seem to have no principles of their own, we have no quarrel. They will find out where they stand when they know which side is the strongest. All we have to say is, that if the Republican party is not for protection, we must have a party that is. We are not content to follow free-trade leaders, nor to fight under a free-trade banner. But we know that we speak for an immense majority of the Republican party everywhere when we say that it is emphatically for protection, and that it regards with suspicion all free trade journals and politicians.

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDS.—Ah, this beautiful world! I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and Heaven itself lies not far off; and then it suddenly changes, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come gloomy hours, when the fire will not burn on our hearths, and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows which the world knows not, and often times we call a man cold when he is only sad.—*Longfellow.*

YOUNG AMERICA.—The youngest couple known are in Goffstown, N. H., the groom being 16 and the bride 11½ years old. A clergyman whom they called on thought it was a bit of fun, and sent them to the town clerk for a "stifikit," but on the way up a man married them for 37 cents. The wife attends school and talks gravely about her old man.

A YOUNG man recently having succeeded, after much persuasion, in getting a kiss from a girl, went and told of it. One of her acquaintances met her and said, "So Mary, John says that you let him kiss you. "I did let him, after he had teased me an hour but it was a tight squeeze even then." "So, ho!" exclaimed the other, "he did not mention that."

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THE TRANSITS OF VENUS.

Transits of Venus are as rare as they are important. They occur in couples in June and December, about eight years apart, and then not again for several generations. Kepler was aware of the phenomenon, and as early as 1604 announced that one would take place in 1761, but young Horrocks, of Liverpool, with better tables and additional data, calculated that there would be a transit on the 4th of December, 1639. He let a friend into the secret, and they two, on the day named, for Venus was punctual, were the first ever known to observe it. It was soon calculated that one must have taken place on the 6th of December, 1661, and another in June, 1726, and that the next would not occur till the 5th of June, 1761. But of all the transits, past and to come, the climax would be, that of the 3d of June, 1769, when Venus passed across the disc of the sun, very near the centre. The next one, but not visible in this country, will take place five years hence, on the 8th of December, 1874, which will be a grand one for science, considering the great advance in scientific instruments, but far inferior to the last. If however it produces only half a dozen Cæsars it will be a god-send to this rapid country. Let young folks take note of the date, 1874. Another will occur on the 6th of December, 1882, but not again till nearly five quarters of a century later, on the 7th of June, 2004; to be followed eight years after, on the 5th of June, 2012; to be repeated in December, 2117, and so on. The last transit of Venus was a conjunction of planets coincident with the birth of twelve imperial men of nature, more renowned than the twelve Cæsars. No other single year probably, before or since, ever produced such men as Napoleon, Wellington, Soult and Ney; Brunel, Mehemet Ali, Turner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Chateaubriand and Castlereagh; Cuvier and Humboldt; men who upturned the world and set it right again; who revolutionized science, art, politics, states, and the affairs of mankind.

HINTS TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumption is not a disease of the lungs, but one of the system, showing itself in the lungs. If you fully comprehend this, you are ready for the common-sense treatment. Avoiding all local treatment, by inhalation, all the panaceas, including whiskey and cod liver oil, fashionable to-day, exploded to-morrow, employ those natural methods, about which wise doctors never differ.

1. Walk in all kinds of weather, two or three times a day. If too weak for this, begin with the saddle.

2. Hanging by the hands, in rings, suspended from the ceiling, six feet above the floor, swinging backward and forward, sideways and in a circle. The effect upon the walls of the chest is very remarkable. I have known such swinging to reduce the pulse very sensibly in a week. In each exercise continue till slightly fatigued.

3. Wash the entire skin in tepid water and good neutral soap every morning, on returning from the first walk, and rub the skin to redness every night on going to bed, with sharp hair gloves. Lawrence's English patent gloves are the best. All druggists sell them.

4. Sleep much, retiring before nine, adding a nap in the middle of the day. Never forget that good ventilation during the hours of sleep is vital in every case of diseased lungs.

5. Eat for breakfast and dinner oatmeal, cracked wheat, beef, mutton, plain bread, potatoes, and other vegetables, except tomatoes. Use no pastry or other trash. Eat no supper.

6. Cultivate jovial people. Laughter is the most precious of all possible exercises for chronic lung affections.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

GOOD DIGESTION IS PROMOTED BY CHEERFULNESS.—Nothing is better understood than that there is a connection between cheerfulness and good digestion; and the trite expression, "to laugh and get fat," undoubtedly has its origin in observation, if not in philosophy. What an astonishing amount and variety of food can be disposed of, and perfectly digested, at one sitting of two or three hours, by a company of cheerfull and happy, not to say jolly and merry, old friends, and that without alcohol, or any other unnatural stimulus to help digestion. I venture to say more than three times as much as the same individuals could eat and digest in the same time if each took his meals by himself.

And this one fact is worth more than all else I can write to show the dependence of the digestive powers on the state of the mind, and to prove that he must be lean and haggard who, keeping his mind constantly on his business, bolts his meals in silence and solitude, even in the presence of his family. I commend it to the careful consideration of uncomfortable mortals who never properly digest their food, and whose bones are too poorly clothed with flesh, and too poorly protected even to allow them quiet rest, and who, therefore, envy "fat, sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o'nights."—["From How Not to be Sick."

WINTER RULES.—Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. In going into colder air, keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which frequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other forms of disease. Never sleep with the head in the draught of an open door or window. Let more covering be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night. Never stand still a moment out of doors, after having walked even a short distance. Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed. Never put on a new boot or shoe in the beginning of a walk.

COMET COMING.—Celestial curiosty seekers are promised a novelty next June in the return of Binecke's comet, which has been whisking its tail through space for these over so many hundred years. The advent of this phenomenon will afford much gratification to all taking the trouble to look heavenward at the time of its appearance.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

HOW IT WORKS.

Free-traders complain terribly about the hardships and high prices caused by a protective tariff. This is well illustrated in the steel trade. Before the war all our steel was imported, and foreigners had control of our markets. Protection during the war built up the manufacture of steel in the United States to compete with the foreign manufacturer. The result is that to day, in spite of the high price of labor, we buy steel with paper money several cents per pound cheaper than we could before the war, when wages were low and we had no protection. The manufacture of copper shows a similar advantage from protection. Previous to the passage of the bill increasing the duty on copper, we had comparatively no manufactures of copper though we had the richest mines in the world. Since then we have had manufactures built up until we now compete with the British manufactures. The result is that copper is not only much cheaper at home but even in London it is only about half as high as before our manufacturers were protected. Previous to the erection of our manufacturies of copper it sold for $550 per ton in London, now it sells for about $300 per ton, cheaper than ever before. Here we see that not only our own people, but also the people of foreign countries were greatly benefitted by the protection given to American manufacturers. The same rule holds good in iron and every other manufacture for which we possess facilities. In iron as in copper we have the finest ores and coal in the world, and a few years of liberal and judicious protection will so build up the manufacture and produce competition among the producers of iron that we will get it, like copper, cheaper than ever before in the world. So it is with woolen, cotton and silk manufactures. In silk nine years have made an immense change in the trade. In 1859 we imported $20,000,000 worth of silks from France; in 1868 after a few years of protection, we were able to supply our own market to a large extent, and only imported about $6,000,000 worth, and kept the other $14,000,000, that we would have expended under free-trade, at home to pay and support American laborers. How people can be duped to believe that a policy that enables us to do our own manufacturing, employ our own people at good wages and keep our money at home and ourselves out of debt abroad, is anything else than highly beneficial we cannot comprehend. The argument of the free-traders that protection is only for the benefit of manufacturers is simple nonsense, for every school-boy knows that when any branch of business is highly profitable, people are induced to engage in it, and that the competition thus brought about soon brings prices to a reasonable rate, just as we have shown above in regard to copper and steel. The argument that it creates a monopoly is also fallacious, for free-trade not only itself creates a monopoly, but that monopoly is a foreign one and has no other aim than to extort from us the highest prices they can possibly procure, as soon as they can break down our own manufacturers. On the contrary manufactures built up in our own country make home markets, gives good wages to labor and promote general prosperity, while competition soon brings prices down to the lowest rates consistent with prosperity to themselves and the country.

WHO are the POOR MAN'S FRIENDS?

The tariff bill now pending in Congress, prepared by the Republican Committee of Ways and Means, propose to reduce the duties on tea and coffee, making a reduction of $60,000,000 in the revenue. The cheapening of tea and coffee by the reduction would make a saving of a dollar and a half to every man, woman and child in the United States. These are articles used and necessaries in every family, and one would suppose that such a reduction would receive the hearty support of the party that vaunts itself as the Poor Man's Friend, as the Democratic party does. What is the fact? Why with all its hypocritical cant about friendship for the poor man, every member of that party in Congress vehemently opposes this reduction in behalf of the poor. The same bill proposes to levy a duty of seven dollars per ton on foreign pig iron imported, and proportionately higher duties on more advanced manufactures of iron and steel. Now the greatest consumers of iron in this country are the railroad monopolists and it is those rich, overgrown corporations that clamor most loudly for cheap iron from abroad, and these same Democratic free-traders are found clamoring for a reduction of the duty on iron so as to benefit the already rich and tyrannical monopolies. They know that a high duty on iron encourages the manufacture here, gives an abundance of remunerative employment to our laboring population and makes them prosperous and happy, but they care not for the laboring poor, the Democratic party must court the favor of the rich and powerful, and the poor may take care of themselves. Such is the friendship of the Democracy for the poor. How different the conduct of the Republican party. It advocates the reduction of duties on the necessaries of life and such things as reach the houses of the poorest of the land. It supports the policy that aims to build up manufactures of every kind in our own land, makes markets for our farmers and gardeners and gives an abundance of well paid work to all who are willing to labor. Such is and ever has been the record of true Republicanism. It cares for the best interests of our own people. It protects the poor and weak against the rich and strong, and aims to make all prosperous and happy by protecting our industries against the pauper labor of Europe.

The Committee on the decline of American Commerce, show in their report that the former supremacy of our commerce was in good part attributable to the cheapness of ship building material, while wooden ships were in use. Wood is now superseded and iron ships have the preference for all kinds of freight as well as for passengers. Maine and New England generally monopolized wooden ship-building, but the change to iron will necessarily transfer this branch of our industry to the Delaware and other points convenient to coal and iron. This is a significant fact in connection with the recent effort of Dawes and other New England members of Congress to have our Navy Yards transferred from Philadelphia to New London. League Island is destined yet to become the chief Navy Yard of the country for the building of iron war ships. In the new era of iron ship-building Philadelphia and the Delaware will yet lead the van for the whole country.

THE President has declared himself in favor of universal amnesty and will send a message to that effect to Congress as soon as Georgia and Texas are admitted.

BAD FOR THE DEMOCRACY of THE 16th DISTRICT.

We omitted to call attention to the fact, that in the cadetship investigation, a couple weeks ago, it was discovered that one General Alexander H. Coffroth while representing this District, some years ago, in Congress, was unable to find a competent Democratic boy in the whole District and was obliged to go away up to N. Y. and Boston, yes, even to hated New England, to find two boys able to enter West Point as cadets. It has been unkindly hinted by evil minded parties that the immaculate General was paid for going so far from home to find cadets. As Congress has refused to inquire into the performances of Ex-members in the cadet-ship business, the world will never be enlightened on this point. Now in all charity, we will not charge the General with having sold his appointments, but we are forced much against our will, to conclude that after searching the Democratic families in the 16th District and perhaps making a weary pilgrimage to other and remote parts of the State and finding no scion of Democracy bright enough to enter West Point, he, in this dire extremnity betook himself to New England and there soon found two likely yankee boys, whom, out of pure love to New England, he hastened to install in snug berths at West Point. It was a generous act, characteristic of the General, no doubt. But then what shall we say of the dullness and stupidity of Pennsylvania Democracy in whose ranks not even one boy bright enough for a cadet could be found? Well we are not equal to the task of explanation. We will leave that to the General and his Democratic friends, on the one condition that they must not charge him with having received pay. The General's above that. We hope the Democracy will present some brighter boys the next time they send a Democratic Congressman from this District.

THE DIAMOND-WATT CASE; HOW DEMOCRATIC SENATORS ARE ELECTED.

In the investigation of this case, Robert B. Long, a ship carpenter by trade, and working at this time for well-known and highly respectable ship builders in the city of Baltimore, testified that he came in the same train on the night before the last October election with some fifty five or sixty men, whom he knew to be Marylanders, to Philadelphia. That after their arrivel in that city they were taken by some Philadelphia ward politicians to Nolan's tavern at Eighth and Sansom streets, where they were entertained, and that many of them voted the DEMOCRATIC TICKET more than once, at various precincts in the 4th ward. That these men were promised $10 apiece and their expenses. Some of them received the money, but others did not. This party was divided into gangs of eight to ten—that some one would approach the party whenever they came near an election poll, hand them a slip of paper containing the names and residences of those whom they should personate and also a ticket; after which they would walk up to the poll window and hand the ticket in without being challenged. The party was in this manner marched to various polls in the Fourth ward, and repeated the same operation *early and often*.

Such are the devices resorted to by the Democracy to carry elections. No wonder they opposed the Registry law so fiercely. Fair, honest elections find no favor in the eyes of Democratic leaders. When the people repudiate them for their dishonesty and treason, they hope by fraud and crime to still force themselves into power and prey upon the people.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—The *Gazette* of last week, at the end of the report of Mr. Fulton, indulges in a most uncalled for and ungrateful fling at the very means that have built up our industry and that has rendered possible the development of our own mineral resources. The *Gazette* knows, or ought soon to learn, that the very protection against which it embraces every opportunity cast its miserable platitudes of British free-tradrs, has been the means of keeping up the Broad Top road and of bringing iron manufacturers into our county. Without protection, the present interest in the iron manufacture would not exist, and not a dollar of capital would this day be invested in the development of our iron interests. The removal of the duties which now foster our manufactures would, in a few months, stop the furnace at Riddlesburg, close the mining operations in Broad Top and consign us to the poverty and idleness of the free-trade era of years ago. Yet the *Gazette* has the brazen impudence in the guise of pretended friendship to oppose the best interests of all our railroad, mining and manufacturing interests. Party influence before everything else has always been its motto, and there is small hope of its improvement.

THE New York *Sun*, a paper not given to the praise of public men, thus compliments Pennsylvania's new Senator:

Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, infused into the recent debate in the Senate on the funding bill something extremely rare and much wanted in that body—namely, genuine financial ability and a thorough knowledge of his subject. It is refreshing to listen to a man who brings to the discussion of the topic he treats, knowledge and information which spring from an intimate acquaintance with it, both practical and theoretical. It is comforting to know also, that we still have material in the country out of which to make first class finance ministers, if we but knew where to look for it.

GEN. SHERMAN is reported as opposed to the Army Retrenchment bill, on the grond that retrenchment should begin in the civil rather than in the military branch of the Government service. Precisely. Gen. Sherman is paid $18,780 per year; Chief-Justice Chase, $6,500. Retrenchment should begin in the civil service by all means. Gen. Sheridan is paid $14,803 per year; Vice-President Colfax, $8,000. Retrenchment should begin in the civil branch of the Government service. Gen. Halleck—our own darling Halleck—is paid $9,862 per year; the Secretary of War, $8,000. Sure enough: retrenchment *should* begin in the civil service. Of course Gen. Sherman is right.

THE President supports the report of the committee on the decline of American Commerce by a message to Congress in which he strongly urges, some effective measures for restoring our waning Commerce to its proper position and rank as a branch of our national industry. The report shows that we are paying from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually to foreign shipping for freights, which should be carried by our own marine. The committee propose to foster the restoration of our commerce by direct subsidies and drawbacks of various kinds.

THERE are 2511 pensioners on the State for services in the war of 1812. On the supposition that there are not 2511 persons in the State over 75 years of age the House has appointed a committee to investigate the validity of the pensions granted and to cut of all unlawful applicants.

THE appropriation made to our common Schools by the House committee has been reduced $250,000 by the Senate committee in their report. We sincerely hope the reduction will not be made. We need an increase rather than a reduction. We hope to see the friends of our Common Schools take a firm stand against any reduction.

ANOTHER effort was made in the Legislature last week, by the Democracy, to repeal the law abolishing Spring elections. It failed as it deserved to do. The whole object was to avoid the effect of the registry law, so as to open the way to old-style Democratic frauds.

THE revenue from income taxes in England in 1868 was 10,534,768 less than that of the United States for the same year.

Two Missouri Post Masters have recntly been sentenced to ten years imprisonment for robbing the mails.

THE Legislature has fixed the 7th of April as the day for final adjournment.

OUR RAILROAD AND COAL AND IRON INTERESTS AGAIN.

We published a short article two weeks ago in reference to the above mentioned interests. We are since indebted to John Fulton Esq., resident Engineer of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad, for a copy of his report to the President and Directors of the road upon the importance of the Bridgeport & Bedford extension, and the immense value of the coal and iron interests through which the road will pass. The report is accompanied with a valuable chart showing the relative locations of the Broad Top, Alleghany and Cumberland coal fields, and the ore beds lying between them, as well as the location and connections of the H. & B. T. R. R., and the projected Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad. We append the report in full as one of great importance to the people of our County and hope they will give it a careful perusal. It cannot fail to attract the attention of capitalists abroad, and promote the rapid development of our mineral resources. In it, Mr. Fulton has done a good work for us for which he deserves the thanks of our people. The report is as follows:

"The belt of iron ores flanking the Broad Top Coal Fields on the west, and extending from Huntingdon to the State line, belong to and can be controlled by Broad Top interests. The main portion of it is alongside the Broad Top Railroad, and will be smelted by coke from the Broad Top Field. The portion of this belt between Bloody Run and the State line—about fourteen miles of good ore—will be smelted at Bloody Run; the furnaces can be connected with the Railroad by a short branch from the west end of River Bridge, when it shall be built. A tram-road, with a small locomotive will probably be used in conveying the iron ore and limestone to the furnaces.

It is a remarkable fact that the largest developments of iron ores flank the Broad Top Coal Field. South ward, up Black Valley the regular line of Tussey's Mountain is broken up by Bean's Cove; near the State line beyond this, the measures are irregular, and split into terminal hills, the iron ore thinning out and uncertain.

These surgent iron ores flanking Broad Top are again repeated in the loop curving around the valley in which the town of Bedford is situated. This belt of iron ore is rich and valuable, and has, to some extent, been secured by parties interested in Broad Top. The most valuable portion of this belt is near the town of Bedford, curving round Dutch Corner, and throwing a double prong southward towards Cumberland. It is reasonable to infer that as the ore deposits go southward they will encounter, in a modified manner, the Bean's Cove line of disturbances, declining in quantity and value.

Bedford, as a centre for furnaces, will be in a position from which all the ores of that belt can be reached by lateral roads.

With the extension of the Broad Top Railroad to Bedford, the carrying of coal for iron smelting there, with the native trade of the district, will, in part, be secured to the Broad Top interests.

The third Belt of ore, and the last in the series as it plunges under the Alleghanies, is found west of Bedford, flanking for quite a distance the proposed railroad from Bedford to Bridgeport—sixteen miles. That Broad Top should secure this connecting link, is an important consideration, in view of the rapidly growing interest in the iron ores, and the now eager pursuit of their acquisition in a region where pig metal can be manufactured at a small cost.

But there is another feature in this connection which will exert an important influence in the future operations of the Broad Top Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now erecting a first-class Rolling Mill at Cumberland, to roll rails for their own road and its branches. This, when in operation, will induce an increased demand for good pig iron; and as the Mount Savage Iron Works is running mainly on the carbonate iron ores of the Coal Measures, they will undoubtedly reach out for the rich fossil ore along the Bridgeport link. This connection will therefore be made if only for the supply of iron ore which it will open up, and the passenger trade to Bedford Springs. The road from Bedford to Bridgeport can be graded as cheaply as the link from Mount Dallas to Bedford.

But if this link is made as a branch of the B. & O. R. R. the operations in Cumberland Coal will be ready to compete at Bedford with the Booad Top. This competition would neutralize, to some extent, the benefits to Broad Top, by the extension of the Road from Mount Dallrs to Bedford. With the Bedford and Bridgeport division in its charge, however, it could regulate and entirely control all competition from outside parties.

It seems to me that with the well-defined amount of mineral resources presented in this intervening territory and the sure source of trade which must follow its manufacture, that it is of sufficient importance to induce those connected with the Broad Top interest to lose no time in securing a position to command the carrying trade of this wide field of productive industry, which will be so much in addition to the business and tonnage lying more immediately on the line of your Road.

The owners of Coal lands and shippers of Broad Top Coal should also feel a deep interest in securing a home market for a portion of this coal, at least, thus supplementing the trade, and measurably removing the sharp competition now existing in the Eastern Coal Market.

A furnance of the size of that at Riddlesburg will consume in a year 22,000 tons of coal, 8,500 tons of limestone, and 20,000 tons of iron ore, producing 7,600 to 8,000 tons of pig iron. Twenty furnaces would require 440,000 tons of coal annually.

It is now decided that at least two additional furnaces will be erected on the line of your Road this season, with the probability that two more will be commenced before the close of the year.

The loop of iron ore around Bedford contains four millions of tons, calculating the rich fossiliferous ores only, and the Western line or range, three millions of tons.

The developments during the past year, of the three bands of iron ore deposits flanking the Broad Top Coal Field, have exhibited the presence of almost inexhaustible vuantities of iron ore.

It is 20 feet 1 inch thick, near Coffee Run, in a compact seam of almost pure ore. This—the Levant iron ore—has been tested, and is now being used in the Cambria Company's furnaces at Johnstown.

The Hematite and Fossiliferous iron ores of the lower deposits, have been opened and worked at many points in the region, yielding superior ore and showing unusual thickness in the deposits.

Calculations made with great care, from reliable data, show that in the three large deposits of iron ore flanking the Broad Top field on the West, estimated to a depth conveniently reached above water level, there are at least five hundred millions of tons of iron ore. This quantity of iron ore will require, for its reduction in the furnace, more than five hundred millions of tons of coal. The extension of the main line of the Railroad to Bedford and a branch up Black Valley will develop large additional quantities of iron ore.

The pre-arangement evident in the topography of the Region for the concentration of the iron ores, fuel and flux, on the neutral line of gravity, along the Railroad and river base, is truly remarkable, for the belt of the iron ore and the Coal Field are notched at short intervals, by the valleys and streams, transversely to their length, so that locations are opened for gravitating the iron ores and fuel to the furnace sites along the Railroad and river.

Nor is this new and wide field of productive industry shadowed by a single element of doubt, for sufficient practical work has been done in it to settle definitely and conclusively all considerations of Coal, Coke, Iron Ores and Flux. They have all been proved to be of excellent quality, and the fact exhibited that a superior pig iron can be made in this region somewhat cheaper than any other locality in the State.

The outlying and detached position of the Broad Top Coal Field, have frequently led inquiring minds to investigate the design of its isolated posture, standing among and surrounded by the bold and frequent flexures of the Juniata District. The recent developments of immense deposits of iron ore, the frequent concurrence of their outcrops as they rise and sink in these wave flexures, suggest the connecting link; and the answer is evident: The Broad Top Mountain is a storehouse of mineral fuel, set out in a region rich in iron ores lying at the base of the Coal Mountain. The flames from one large furnace glare up like ancient signal fires, announcing that the design in the deposition of the ores and fuel is understood. Other furnaces will rapidly rise up and answer this signal, until the wide valley flanking the Coal Field will glitter with the fires of furnaces dotted along its length, and resound with the din of an industry so long neglected and restrained.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 25, 1870.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

A bill has passed the House providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who were slain, or lost their lives in the late Rebellion. The bill provides that the monument shall be erected in the public grounds at Harrisburg, immediately in front of the western porch of the capitol, and appropriates twenty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury for that purpose. The bill elicited a long and partizan debate in the House, and was passed by a pretty close party vote. It will likely pass the Senate.

THE WATT-DIAMOND

Contested election case of the Senate has been closed on the part of the sitting member, Mr. Watt, and the committee will meet this evening for the purpose of hearing rebutting testimony. The investigation has unearthed a series of Democratic frauds that are astounding, and as the case now stands Mr. Watt is entitled to the seat by a handsome majority. The testimony at the last meeting showed that a party of Baltimoreans, to the number of about sixty, were employed and came to Philadelphia on election day and voted the Democratic ticket early and often, in their usual manner. For this work they were to be paid ten dollars each and their expenses.

THE RAILROAD BILL

Passed last week, which takes nine and a half millions of railroad bonds out of the sinking fund of the State Treasury, and replaces them with bonds of roads not yet constructed, has not been acted upon by the Governor, It is generally thought that it will receive his approval, although there is a possibility of a veto. A great diversity of opinion exists in reference to the propriety of the measure, and a good deal of opposition has been developed to the bill since its passage.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL

For the city of Philadelphia has passed the Senate, and has been reported upon favorably by the committee to which it was referred in the House. There is little question of its passing that body, though its approval by the Governor is still considered doubtful.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Has been under discussion in the Senate the most of the week, and only about half of the sections disposed of. The appropriation to common schools is made five hundred thousand dollars, instead of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars as it passed the House. The pay of members is fixed at one thousand dollars and mileage, the salary of the transcribing clerks increased two hundred dollars, and that of the other officers remains as fixed by the law of 1868. The question of affording State aid to private charities is again raised in the discussion of the bill. The House included quite a number, but the Senate Finance Committee cut out all not recommended by the State Board of charities. In the Senate a strong effort is being made to get them restored. The policy of granting State aid to nearly every local charity that comes to Harrisburg and asks for it is subject to so many abuses that it is questionable whether it ought to be longer continued. The creation of a State Board of charities, it was supposed, would have the effect of settling these questions, but the tendency of the Legislature is to override their recommendations and again open the door to giving State aid to private institutions in all portions of the State.

DOWN ON GAMBLERS.

The House has passed, and a committee in the Senate reported favorably, a bill to prevent gambling and lotteries in this State. The penalty for gambling is a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment not to exceed five years. This provision applies to keepers of games. Lottery dealers are punished in the same way, but those who are gulled by the purchase of tickets are exempted. The duty of watching for such games is imposed upon constables, and keepers of hotels, inns and restaurants are forbidden, under severe penalties, from allowing games in their houses. The relatives of those who lose are enabled to sue and recover in any court of record. The bill is quite severe in its provisions, but perhaps not more so than the character of the matters legislated upon requires.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Quite a number of prominent politicians have lately been in Harrisburg, looking after legislation, which has given rise to considerable political discussion. The question of the next Governorship thus early received its share of attention, and the chances of certain aspiring politicians were freely gossipped over. In connection with the Republican nomination were mentioned the names of Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; Col. Elisha W. Davis, at present a member of the House, from Philadelphia; Gen. Harry White, State Senator, from Indiana; Gen. Hartranft, of Montgomery, the present Auditor General; Gen. James L. Selfridge, of Northampton, the present Chief Clerk of the House, and Hon. James L. Graham, State Senator, from Allegheny. On the Democratic side the most prominent gentlemen named are Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, State Senator from Clearfield; Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie; Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, State Senator from Columbia, and Gen. George W. Cass, of Allegheny.

THE BORDER CLAIM BILL

has been abandoned by its friends, the Governor having intimated that he would veto the bill in case it sould pass.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn, finally, on Thursday, the 7th of April.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, March 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Abbott from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, providing for the distribution of arms among the Southern States according to their quota under existing laws. The Georgia bill was up again, and discussed, but no action taken.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Banks introduced a bill to promote commerce and amity between the United States and Mexico by encouraging American citizens in developing the resources of that country. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Lawrence submitted a bill for the payment of the entire public debt and the reduction of taxation. He stated that the bill was prepared by one of the ablest minds in the country. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. Williams, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and to extend the time for its payment to a period when it will be least oppressive to the people, and that the interest-bearing debt of the United States should not be increased by causing a surrender of any part of the present circulating medium not bearing interest, and by the substitution therefor of interest-bearing bonds. Adopted. After which the Tariff bill was discussed.

TUESDAY, March 22d.—In the Senate several bills were introduced and referred. After which the consideration of the claim of Adelbert Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, to a seat as Senator, was resumed but the Senate adjourned before anything was accomplished.

In the House the Utah bill, reported from the Committee on Territories some weeks since, was taken up. It provides for the abolition of polygamy. This led to a warm discussion which occupied all the time.

WEDNESDAY, March 23d.—In the Senate the bill to promote the civilization of the Indians and their progress in agricultural pursuits was taken up and passed.

The case of General Ames was then taken up and occupied the balance of the time with no definite result.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, call-attention to the decline of American commerce, as shown in the report of the Special Committee, and earnestly urging early action thereon. He says the fact that thirty millions of dollars are annually paid to foreign vessels as passage money is humiliating. He is of the opinion that direct tonnage-subsidies are less liable to abuse than indirect assistance.

Mr. Brooks said he was very glad that the President had recognized the great fact of the destruction of American commerce, and hoped it would secure speedy action, especially in connection with the Tariff bill.

The Utah bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hooper proceeded to address the House in defence of polygamy. Other speeches were made, after which several sections of the bill were then stricken out. Among them the sections confiscating the property of persons convicted of polygamy, and empowering the President to send troops and enlist 40,000 volunteers when he might deem it necessary. Also, the section appropriating $100,000 for the relief of persons rendered destitute or homeless by the enforcement of this act.

The bill was then passed finally, and the House, at half-past four o'clock, took a recess until half past seven o'clock this evening—the session to be devoted to the debate on the Tariff bill.

During the evening session several speeches were made by Messrs. Holman and Johnson, when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 24th.—Immediately after the reading of the journal of the proceedings, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into executive session for the consideration of the San Domingo treaty; and, at 4.45 P. M., adjourned.

In the House, the message of the President relative to the decline of American commerce was referred.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a final report on the cadet-ship traffic. The committee find that quite a number of cadets have been appointed from districts in which they did not reside. These irregularities arose from a late construction of the law by the War and Navy Departments, but the abuses are now being corrected. In cases other than those already reported to the House, the testimony is generally conflicting, and the committee is unanimously of the opinion that the facts do not justify a report of the testimony or further action in these cases.

The committee respectfully recommends the passage of the bill and resolutions accompanying the report.

The bill provides that a cadet must have resided two years in a district from which he is appointed prior to his nomination. At least two competent persons must swear to such residence of two years; that if it shall be discovered at any time that an appointment as a cadet was procured through pecuniary influences the cadet shall be at once dismissed.

Mr. Logan asked that action be first taken on the bill.

Mr. Niblack moved to amend by inserting one year instead of two.

Mr. Logan accepted the amendment, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Logan asked that a vote be taken on the resolution—that it is in evidence that Commodore John H. Upshur, of the Navy, paid one Landon $1,300 for the appointment of his son a cadet in the Naval Academy, and that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to convene a court martial for the trial of Upshur for conduct unbecoming an officer of the naval service.

Mr. Logan said the facts were plain and the law was plain, and the Committee had simply performed a sworn duty in recommending that the resolution be passed.

The resolution was then passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, which was discussed until ten o'clock P. M., the hour of adjournment of the evening session.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, March 21st.—Senate not in session to-day. The House met at 7½ o'clock in the evening when several bills were introduced in the interest of Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, March 22d.—In the Senate the whole of the time was taken up in bills in the interest of Philadelphia and consequently of no interest to any of our readers. In the House there was nothing done of any importance at all.

WEDNESDAY, March 23d.—The appropriation bill engaged the attention of the Senate, but no final action was taken upon it.

Among the new amendments, was one by Mr. Connell, giving three thousand dollars to Teachers' Institutes.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn on the 7th of April.

In the House Mr. Ames offered a joint resolution appointing Thomas Nicholson a commissioner to investigate the cases of all applicants for pensions, and to ascertain whether any persons now receive pensions who are not entitled to them. The commissioner is to be paid $3,000 per annum. Passed.

An attempt was made by Mr. Bunn to report the Metropolitan Police bill, but Mr. Dailey objected to suspending the orders for that purpose, and Mr. Davis moved to proceed to its consideration The House refused to suspend the rules for its consideration by a *viva voce* vote.

THURSDAY, March 24th.—The Senate had the Appropriation bill under consideration, but took no action on it.

The House bill providing for a geological survey of the State was reported favorably.

House bill authorizing the Governor, Adjutant and Aauditor Generals to erect a monument on the Capitol grounds in honor of the soldiers of Pennsylvania who fell in the late war was considered.

Messrs. Adaire and Bunn moved to amend by erecting a monument in Independence Square. Not agreed to.

Mr. Shurlock moved to add the name of Edwin Greble to the commissioners. Agreed to.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by prohibiting any contract being made for the monument until the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans first certifies that all the soldiers' orphans have been provided for.

This amendment was ruled out of order as not pertinent, and the bill passed.

The House bill diverting the taxes from tavern licenses, retail brokers, theatres, restaurants, brewers, etc., from the sinking fund into the State Treasury, was passed.

The House bill requiring the division canvassers to prepare the voting lists usually prepared by assessors, etc., was passed to the third reading and laid over.

EVENING SESSION.—The House bill making it unlawful to issue store-orders in payment for wages for labor, and requiring such wages to be paid absolutely in cash, was defeated in the Committee of the Whole, and the House sustained the action of the Committee by 46 yeas, to 35 nays.

Adjourned.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—The action of the President, in failing to comply with Governor Sentor's requisition for troops, is thought here to mean something more than was at first supposed. It has been stated that Governor Senter made the requisition in order to secure from the President a recognition of the State of Tennessee, and his authority as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, in order to prevent any movement looking to reconstruction by Congress. Governor Senter has been summoned to appear before the Reconstruction Committee at Washington by General Butler, when he will testify as to the necessity of sending troops into Tennessee by the National Government. Governor Senter seems to understand that the result will be a total reconstruction of the State. He will withdraw the requisition, and declare that good order now exists throughout the State. Governor Senter leaves for Washington to-morrow.

Partial returns from the election in different parts of the State show that the new Constitution has been ratified by about 40,000 majority.

Governor Senter has again refused to confirm the appointment of Judge Kingman, of Kentucky, as State Agent of the Nashville & Kentucky Railroad, the Judge having been a second time elected to that position by the Board of Directors. The Governor insists that only a Tennessean is eligible to that position.

The City of Boston.

A gentleman who lately arrived in this town from England, informs us that the Atlantic is full of icebergs, and the probability is that the City of Boston struck one of these dangerous obstructions in the violent storm that occurred a few days after her departure, and went down suddenly.

She had on board 107 passengers, besides 10 officers, and the ordinary crew—in all about 140 souls. Twelve of the steerage and 45 cabin passengers embarked at New York; and 7 steerage and 43 cabin passengers at Halifax. Among the latter were a number of prominent merchants and six or eight British officers, with their wives. The Americans were chiefly from New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Boutwell's Future Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 28.— Secretary Boutwell's order to sell $2,000,000 in gold, next month, and purchase $4,000,000 in bonds, is believed to be indicative of the future policy of the Treasury Department to sell more gold each succeeding month. It is understood that in May $3,000,000 in gold will be disposed of, and $5,000,000 worth of bonds purchased on account of the Sinking Fund and Special Fund.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plane, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

THE
NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

For twenty five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most Delicious food in the world.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.
4mar6m 53 Park Place, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and actior.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous when no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
B. F. HARRY, Agt. 10de Lowell, Mass.

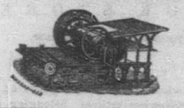
PURE COLD WATER.

The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.

S. G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING
CAST-IRON FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Adam K. Fensyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Meugle, Geo. Meugle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOSH LUTZ.
28jantf

WELL'S TANNERY in Wells Township, Fulton Co., was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult. The insurance will fully cover the loss.

ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday Mr. Jacob Fetters (constable) was thrown out of a spring wagon and severely injured.

M. E. CHURCH.—Next Sabbath is the first quarterly meeting. Dr. B. B. Hamlin is expected to preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

ONE day last week, Mr. Wm. Shaeffer sold his farm in Bedford Township, to Mr. Jacob Miller for $6,600.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE will be held in the Court House, on Sunday next, by Rev. Mr. Pedlope, and the Holy Communion administered.

ALL the Leading Newspapers published in the United States may be found on file at the Advertising Agency of G. P. Rowell & Co., of No. 40 Park Row, New York.

THE Largest Newspaper Mail which goes to any one firm in this country, is received by G. P. Rowell & Co., the New York Advertising agents. Their place of business is at No. 40 Park Row.

LOST.—Between the Corner at Metzgar's hardware store and Ed. McMullin's house, (through the fields), a pocket book containing $16.00 and valuable papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

THE Odd Fellows of this place intend celebrating the National Anniversary of the order on the 26th inst., by a public procession in full regalia, to proceed to the Cemetery, where they will dedicate the burial lot of Bedford Lodge No. 202 which has been beautifully enclosed with an iron railing.

As an appetizer, the Constitution Bitters are the best. As a remedy for headache, they are the best. As a cure for dyspepsia, the Constitution are the best. As a medicine to take, they are the best, and we advise all to try the Constitution Bitters. They are sold by all Druggists.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE Remarkable Properties of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "Suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. The native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel, Liberty, Va.* 1m

MORRISON'S COVE.—New Enterprise is rapidly growing. Mr. Buck and Mr. Furry have put up several fine buildings during the past year, to be used as store-rooms, offices, and manufacturing shops. Our friends Messrs. Charles Buck, J. T. Ketring, J. P. Williams, J. Furry, and Dr. Charley Long, intend putting up fine residences the coming Summer, and we understand Andrew Stayer & Bro. intent to start a grocery this Spring. The town is being laid out in streets and eiget lots have been sold with a fair prospect of having houses erected on them before long. Surely this is *new enterprise*. We learn that our friend Mr. William Aaron intends erecting a fine brick building in Pattonville next Summer, the first story to be used for offices, and shops, and the upper story to serve as a town hall. The Pattonville Literary Society will certainly know how to appreciate a favor of that kind, as will also the people of the township. May the enterprise meet with unbounded success.

Mr. Austin Shoemaker intends erecting a dwelling house on the border of Pattonville.

Eberly's planing mill and sash factory on Clover Creek (Waterside) is doing finely.

The Woodberry High School, under the supervision of H. W. Fisher, Co. Sup't., will open in Woodberry on Tuesday, the 5th inst.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!—Are you insured? If not, don't delay to secure a Policy in the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of York Pa. The York insures against loss or damages by lightning, whether fire ensues or not. And live stock when insured in barns, are also insured against death by lightning on the premises of the assured. These are new features in insurance, (without additional cost), not extended to the assured by any other Company. The York is the only Mutual Company *that never made an assessment.*
W. A. EDWARDS, Agent.
1aprilt f Bedford, Pa.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error occurred last week in our "local" on fire. Instead of *John Snowden*, it should have read John Growden.

We learn since, that the fire originated in the frame building from the stovepipe, and had gained such headway before it was discovered, that notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the friends and neighbors it was impossible to arrest it. The loss is estimated from $2500 to $3000. This is certainly a sad affair for Mr. Growden and lady to have their home, for which they had toiled many years, thus swept away.

THE Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church, of Bedford, by Rev. R. F. Wilson, next Sabbath, (April 3d.)

The annual collection for Education, Publication and Freedmen will be taken up.

Service on Saturday at 2 p. m. Sabbath morning at 10½, and evening at 7.

After sermon on Saturday the congregation will determine as to the election of some more elders, and if the way be clear, proceed to their election.

WE have watched the course of so many distressed, emaciated and forlorn dyspeptics, of worn-out and prostrated females, who have taken a new lease of life, and gradually received vigor, strength, health, and the power of social pleasure from the effects of Plantation Bitters, that we are not surprised at the Testimonials daily received. If it is a pleasure to do good in the world, how full must be the measure of the Proprietors of these celebrated Bitters.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for April, contains:—We Girls; The Daddy Long-Legs and the Fly (poem); Rye's Fritters; How Battles are Fought; Derby's Wedding; The Goose Race; How Uncle Blue Jacket Captured the Picket-Boat; The Two Catterpillars; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter-Box. Price 20cts. Fields Osgood & Co., Publishers, Boston.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY contains:—Joseph and his Friend IV; The English Governess at the Siamese Court; The Advent Preacher; Through the Woods to Lake Superior; Courage; A Lumberwoman; Reviving Virginia; Right and Left; My Triumph; The Gods of Wo Lee; An Alpnie Home and Literary Notices. Terms $4.00 per annum. Field Osgood & Co., Publishers, Boston.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR is the best Magazine for children we have seen. Only $1,25 per year. Address T. S. Arthur & Sons 808 & 811 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE MOTHERS MAGAZINE edited by Rev. D. Mead. is published at No. 5 Beekman Street, New York, by E. T. Farr, $1.00 per year. Send 15 cents and get a copy by return mail.

THE April number of GOOD HEALTH is brim full of interesting and beneficial reading matter. We would recommend this Magazine to those of our readers who want to learn of Physical and Mental culture, Published by Alexander Moore, Bromfield St., Boston. Terms $2,00 yearly.

THE *Aldine Press*, for March contains:—American Art in Solid Silver; A Bit of Egotism; Referring to the Ledger; Whither (original poem); A Dream which was not all a Dream; Old Testament Shadows; The Crown of New England; Influence of Art on the Mind; Chateaubriand's Atata (second paper); Two Styles of Engraving; Topics of the Month; Art; Music; New Publication; Wesley Harper (obituary notice); and Stolen Sweets; Sutton, Bowne & Co., publishers, 23 Liberty St., New York. Price $2.00 per annum. On rollers to go by mail safely, $2.00.

THE TECHNOLOGIST.—The second number of this journal has reached us and is fully up to the promise held out by the first. It contains a very fine full page engraving, on tinted paper, giving the details of the East River Bridge Caission. Other articles of great interest serve to render this number valuable, both to the practical man and to the general reader. Amongst them may be mentioned The Manufacture of Porcelain, Recent improvements in Distillation, Street Railways, Ocean Lines of Telegraph, The Paris System of Drainage. Influence of Occupation on Health, The History of the Lucifer Match, Isometrical Projection, The Science of Little Things, &c., &c. Those who desire to examine a copy of this journal should send twenty cents to the Industrial Publication company, 176 Broadway, New York.

METHODIST ALMANACS for 1870, for sale at he Inquirer Book Store.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Check Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather surcharged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopœia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an aiterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up, even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength-sustaining, health-protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines. 1aprlm

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel		$1.00
Red " "		90
Corn " "		80
Oats " "		40
Potatoes " "		50
Flex Seed " "		1.75
Clover Seed " "		$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed " "		3.00
Apples " "		75
Flour, per barrel		5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow " "		10
Beeswax " "		30
Lard " "		20
Pork " "		11
Wool " "		40@45
Turkey " "		25
Beef " "		8
Eggs " doz.		20
Chickens " "		2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak. " "		3.00

PHIL'A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—There is a steady demand for clover seed, and further sales are reported at $8 12½a8 47½. Timothy is scarce, and may be quoted at $6a6 25 Small sales of flax seed at $2 25a2 35 per bushel.

There is no improvement to record in the flour market, the demand being extremely light both for export and home consumption. Sales of 800 barrels, chiefly Pennsylvania extra family, at $5 25a5 50 per barrel, including North western do. do. in lot at $5a5 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 25a6 25; fancy lot at $6 50a7 50; extras at $4 62½a4 75; and superfine at $4 37½a4 50. No change in rye flour or corn meal.

There is no change in wheat, and but little demand for the article; small sales of Pennsylvania red at $1 18a1 25. Rye cannot be quoted over 91c. Corn is unsettled, and there is more offering; sales of 4,000 bushels yellow at 95ca$1. Oats are in limited request, with sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 55c, and 1,200 light Delaware at 69c. Barley is dull; 6,000 bushels Canada sold at $1 07½; 3,000 bushels on secret terms, and 1,000 bushels New York, two-rowed, at 85c.

MARRIED.

On the 17th of March, by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. JOHN EDWIN DAVIS and Miss MARY JANE DAVIS, both of Pleasantville.

DIED.

On the 25th ult., MOSES HEILMAN CRIST, son of John Crist, aged 3 years, 10 months and 27 days.

On the 21st ult., CHARLES ALEXANDER BURKET, aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES To Agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 25 N. 9th St., Philad'a, Pa. apl

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.—Soldierr enlisting before July 22, 1861, for the term of three years and discharged by reason of Surgeon's certificate of disability, are entitled to $100.00 Bounty.
Soldiers enlisting under act of July 4th, 1864, and discharged by reason of expiration of service, are entitled to unpaid instalments of bounty.
I am fully prepared to attend to all classes of Soldiers' claims. EDWARD F. KERR,
1ap2w Attorney at Low, Bedford, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned on the Will of Joseph Mortimore, late of Harrison township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims there on can present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES MORTIMORE,
Executor of Joseph Mortimore, dec'd.
Bedford, April 1, 1870.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias* and *Lavira Facias*, to me directed, there will be Exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY the 23d day of APRIL, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of patented land, situate in Bedford tp., Bedford county, containing 231 acres and 41 purches, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, part meadow, balance well timbered, adjoining lands of John Shafer, Geo. W. Stivers, Wm Chenoweth and Dunnings Creek, about 2 miles from Bedford, with a new house and bank barn thereon erected; Seized and taken in Execution as the property of R. S. Mapes and J. S. Brantzamen.

Also: All defendant's, Wm. F. Ickes, interest in and to a tract of land, containing eighty acres more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and bank barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Whetstone, John W. Crisman and Sam'l Ickes, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford county, Pa.

Also: Two lots of ground situate in Bloody Run Borough, adjoining lots of John A. Gump on the north, West street on the West, Philip Bottomfield on the East, and David Defibaugh on the South, seized and taken in Execution as the property of Wm. Nyeum.

Also: All the following described Real Estate, situate in the Borough of St. Clairsville, county and state aforesaid, consisting of two lots of ground, each fronting fifty feet on main street and extending back two hundred feet to an alley, bounded on the South by Rachael Nawgle, and on the North by the street intervening between this property and Peter Amich, being the same two lots of ground which Frederick Berkhimer by his last Will and testament in writing duly proven and dated the 15th of Sept., 1862, willed and bequethed to his daughter, Mary Berkhimer, which said will is recorded in Will Book No. 4 page 405, &c., and being the same two lots of ground which the said Mary Berkhimer by her last Will and testament in writing dated August 18th, 1864, and recorded in Will Book No. 4 page 469 willed and bequethtd to Mary J. Slick, one of the grantors herein, seized and taken in Execution as the property of Thomas W. Slick and Mary J. Slick.
Sheriff's office, WM. KEYSER,
Bedford, March 31, 1870. Sheriff.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Providentially my daughter was restored to health by simple means, *without medicine*. The particulars will be sent *free*. REUBEN E. HOUNSLOW, Stockton St., Brooklyn, Long Island. 25mar4t

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no *poison*. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO.,
25mar3m Springfield, Mass.

New Advertisements.

THE MAMMOTH CRYSTAL FRONT
ONE PRICE STORE,
OF J. M. SHOEMAKER,
BEDFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's

Mammoth Crystal Front One Price Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's

Mammoth Crystal Front One Price Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's

Mammoth Crystal Front One Price Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J M. Shoemaker's

Mammoth Crystal Front One Price Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Fish, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, &c., at J. M Shoemaker's

Mammoth Crystal Front One Price Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Leather, Fish, Notions, Tobacco, &c., at J. M Shoemaker's

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Mammoth Crystal Front One Price Store.

NEW FEATURE! J. M. Shoemaker has added a large and well selected stock of all kinds of carpets, at prices truly astonishing. Call and see.

On and after the first day of April, next, goods will be sold for *Cash, Produce* or *Note* only, at the very lowest prices. Call and examine my stock and prices and you will be convinced that I am determined to give customers good bargains.
J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Hedford, Pa., Mar. 31, 1870.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said County, on TUESDAY the 26th day of APRIL, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of G. H. Spang and Wm. M. Hall, Trustees to sell the Real Estate of John Reiley, late of Juniata tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The supplemental account of Abraham Ritchey, Executor of the last will, &c., of Abraham Ritchey, Sen., late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of James Carnell, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Kennard, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Bowers and Michael Bowers Executors of the last will, &c., of John G. Bowers, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Leonard Griffin, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of George Peck, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Boyer, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Boyer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account Andrew N. Baker Administrator of the Estate of William Smouse, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of John Sparks, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Buzzard, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, Esq, Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Miller, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Metzgar, Esq., Guardian of Elmira Palmer, Susan Palmer, George Palmer, and Henrietta Palmer, minor children of Sophia Palmer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of William England, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth England, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of John A. Mowry, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Mowry, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Leonard Bittner, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Sophia Palmer, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Barnhart, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Barnhart, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of David Young, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Henry Swartz, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of David Young, administrator of the Estate of Mary Swartz, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of J. J. Barndollar, one of the Executors of the last Will, &c., of James Piper, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph R. College and John College, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Collage, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Anna Ober, Administratrix of the Estate of Joseph Ober, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased, (as to real Estate.)

The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of George Deatrick, late of Harrison tp., dec'd.

The account of Rhoda Evans, Administratrix of the Estate of Cadwallader Evans, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob L. Albright, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Robert Glossen, late of the State of Maryland, dec'd.

The account of Nathaniel Kegg, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Kegg, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

Certified. JNO. P. REED, Register.
mar31w4.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM, 1870, (25th day.)

Thomas Growden vs Arch. Blair et al.
Charles W. Colvin vs William J. Rock et al.
Thomas Growden vs Arch. Blair et al.
Eli Thomas vs George Chaney et al.
R. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs Geo. R. Barndollar's Adm'r.
Job M. Shoemaker & Co. vs William A. Powell.
Jacob Boblitz vs David M. Black.
Alex. McGregor's Adm'r vs Wm. A. Reininger.
Eliza Collins vs John D. Collins, Adm'r
Same vs Isaiah Collins, Adm'r.
Bernard Claybaugh vs Isaiah Mills.
Wm. M. Lloyd's indorsee vs School District Hopewell township.
Jacob Devore's Ex'rs vs Michael Devore.
Certified March 17, 1870.
mar 24w4. JON. P. REED, Prot'y.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 25mar4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Jacob Wagaman, late of Juniata tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
25mar LEONARD BITTNER, Adm'r.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership in the cabinet and marble business by mutual consent. The Cabinet business will be continued by R. V. Leo and the Marble manufactory by John H. Rush. All the accounts &c. of Leo & Co. will be settled by R. V. Leo, and all the accounts of Rush & Co. will be settled by John H. Rush. R. V. LEO,
March 19, 1870.-4t JOHN H. RUSH.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF VENDERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE in the county of Bedford, for the year 1870:

Bedford Borough.

Class.			License.
9	G R Oster & Co	Store	25 00
10	A B Cramer & Co	do	20 00
14	Thos H Lyons	do	7 00
14	Robt Fyan	do	7 00
10	Miller & Bowser	do	20 00
10	S S Metzger	Hardware	20 00
12	J M Shoemaker	Store	12 50
14	A L Defibaugh	do	7 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
13	Miss M Border	do	10 00
14	Geo Reimund	do	7 00
13	Mrs E V Mowry	do	10 00
14	Isaac Lippie	do	7 00
13	Thos M Lynch	Hardware	10 00
10	B M Blymyer & Co,	Stoves & Tinware	12 50
14	Dr. B F Harry	Drugs	7 00
14	H Heckerman & Son	do	7 00
14	John O Smith	Confections	7 00
14	Geo. Mardorff	do	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry	7 00
14	Lutz & Jordan	Book Store	7 00
13	E M Fisher & Babies	Store	10 00
14	D W Crouse	Tobacconist	7 00
14	W C Garwood	Store	7 00
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
11	Wm M Lloyd	Banker	15 00
14	David Brode	Confections	7 00
14	Isaac Mengel	Billiards	7 00

Bedford Township.

14	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten-pins	7 00
14	do do	Billiards	7 00
14	A B Cramer	Ten-pins	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00

Bloody Run.

10	Wm Barndollar	Store	20 00
14	do do	Boots and Shoes	7 00
7	J B Williams	Store	40 00
14	F Masters	Drugs	7 00
12	States & Morgart	Store	12 50
14	James Sheeder	Confections	7 00
14	A J Nycum	Store	7 00
14	John C Black	Confections	7 00
13	Samuel Grove	Boots & Shoes	10 00
10	Banghman, Gump & Co.	Hardware	20 00
14	J B Tobias	Stoves &c	7 00
11	Bedford Co. Bank	Banking House	15 00

Broad Top Tp.

14	Daniel Rowland	Store	7 00
14	R B Wigton	do	7 00
12	Lowry, Eichelberger & Co	Store	12 50
14	Eichelberger Brothers	do	7 00
14	Heddings & Jenkins	do	7 00

Cumberland Valley.

11	D R Anderson	Store	10 00
14	Wm Laney	do	10 00

Colerain tp.

12	A C James	Store	10 00
11	Evans & Hetrick	do	10 00
14	Benj Kegg	do	7 00
14	Saml Hunt	do	7 00

Hopewell tp.

14	McCamant & Byers	Store	7 00

Harrison tp.

14	V B Wertz	Store	7 00
14	Jas P Shoemaker	do	10 00
13	Chas Marbourg	do	10 00

Juniata tp.

14	Hillegas & Co	Store	7 00
14	Silas W Keyser	do	7 00
14	L N Fyan & Co	do	7 00
14	Geo Gardill	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
14	Leonard Markel	do	7 00

Napier tp.

14	E Richards & Co	Store	7 00
14	Chas Crismann & Co	do	7 00
14	H. Shoenthall	do	7 00

M. Woodberry tp.

13	D F Keagy	Store	10 00
13	A S Longenecker & Co	do	10 00
14	Geo. Kauffman	do	7 00
10	Jacob Brenneman	do	10 00
14	Wm R Smith	Drugs	7 00
14	Wm Roberts	Store	7 00
14	Stover & Bosler	do	7 00

S. Woodberry tp.

14	Bayer & Biddle	Store	10 00
14	C L Buck & Bros	do	7 00
14	L B Replogle	do	7 00
14	Jonathon Davis	do	7 00

East Providence tp.

14	Simon Nycum	Store	7 00
14	Jacob Felton	do	7 00
14	J College & Bro	do	7 00

West Providence.

14	John Gilberg	Store	7 00
14	J M Barndollar	do	7 00
14	Wm H Allen	do	7 00

Londonderry tp.

14	Thos Porter	Store	7 00
14	Jacob Beals	do	7 00
14	Jacob Evans	do	7 00
13	O'Donnell & Manley	do	10 00
14	Patrick Bracken	do	7 00

Southampton.

14	John Mors	Store	7 00
14	James Elder	do	7 00
14	J M Purcell	do	7 00
14	Daniel Tewell	do	7 00
14	Geo Purcell	do	7 00
14	Geo Lashley	do	7 00
14	H C Lashley	do	7 00

Monroe tp.

14	J R O'Neal	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
14	Eli Ash & Son	do	7 00

Saxton Borough.

12	J A & E Eichelberger	Store	12 50
12	Little & Stoler	do	12 50
14	David M Jones	Confections	7 00

Liberty tp.

14	John V. Besser	Store	7 00

Coledale Borough.

14	Mrs Annie Prince	Store	7 00
14	Richard Langdon	do	7 00

Schellsburg Borough.

12	Conley & Hull	Store	12 50
12	Egolf & Son	do	12 50
12	J E Colvin	do	12 50
13	J A Songster	Hardware	10 00
14	A P Hamaker	Store	7 00
12	R M Taylor & Son	do	12 50

St. Clair tp.

13	M Walker	Store	10 00
14	E Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
14	G. D Trout	do	7 00
14	David Miller	do	7 00
13	C Ickes	do	10 00
13	Adam Ickes	do	10 00
14	Mary Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
14	Albaugh & Hull	do	7 00

St. Clairsville.

13	G B Amick	Store	10 00
13	Isaac Hahn	do	10 00
14	S Oster	do	7 00
14	F. D. Beegle	do	7 00

Union tp.

14	J M Walter	Store	7 00
14	Simon Hershman	do	7 00
14	Uriah Gordon	do	7 00

NOTICE is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, 3d day of May, 1870. JOHN A. CESSNA,
Mercantile Appraiser.

N. B. Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since the 1st of April, 1870, will please inform the undersigned of the same. Also any who have discontinued. JOHN A CESSNA,
1ap1 Mercantile Appraiser.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the H

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

VII.—Trees—Wood-Land—Forests.

I am not at all sentimental—much less spooney—regarding the destruction of trees. Descended from several generations of timber cutters (for my parental ancesters came to America in 1640) and myself engaged for three years in land-clearing, I realize that trees exist for use rather than for ornament, and have no more scruple as to cutting timber in a forest than as to cutting grass in a meadow. Utility is the reason and end of all vegetable growth—of a hickory's no less than a cornstalk's. I have always considered "Woodman, spare that tree," just about the most mawkish bit of badly versified prose in our language, and never could guess how it should touch the sensibilities of any one. Understand, then, that I urge the planting of trees mainly because I believe it will *pay*, and the preservation, improvement, and extension of forests, for precisely that reason.

Yet I am not insensible to the beauty and grace lent by woods, and groves, and clumps or rows of trees, to the landscape they diversify. I feel the force of Emerson's averment, that "Beauty is its own excuse for being," and know that a homestead embowered in, belted by, stately, graceful elms, maples, and evergreens, is really *worth* more, and will sell for more, than if it were naked field and meadow. I consider it one positive advantage (to balance many disadvantages) of our rocky, hilly, rugged Eastern country, that it will never, in all probability, be so denuded of forests as the rich, facile prairies and swales of the Great Valley may be. Our winds are less piercing, our tornadoes less destructive, than those of the Great West. I doubt whether there is another equal area of the earth's surface whereon so many kinds of valuable trees grow spontaneously and rapidly, defying eradication, as throughout New-England and on either slope of the Alleghenies, and this profusion of timber and foliage may well atone for, or may be fairly weighed against, many deficiencies and drawbacks. The Yankee, who has, been accustomed to see trees spring up spontaneously wherever they were not kept down by ax, or plow, or scythe, and to cross running water every half mile of a Summer day's journey, may well be made homesick, by two thousand miles of naked, dusty, wind-swept Plains, whereon he finds no water for fifty to a hundred miles, and knows it impossible to cut an axe-helve, much more an axle-tree, in the course of a wearying journey. No eastern farmer ever realized the blessedness of abundant and excellent wood and water until he had wandered far from his boyhood's home.

No one may yet be able fully to explain the interdependence of these two blessings: but the fact remains. All over "the Plains" there is evidence that trees grew and flourished where none are now found, and that springs and streams were then frequent and abiding where none now exist. A prominent citizen of Nevada, who explored southward from Austin to the Colorado, assured me that his party traveled for days in the bed of what had once been a considerable river, but in which it was evident that no water had flowed for years. And I heard that, since the Mormons have planted trees over considerable sections of Utah, rains in Summer are no longer rare, and Salt Lake evinces, by a constant though moderate increase of her volume of waters, that the equilibrium of rainfall with evaporation in the Great Basin has been fully restored—or rather, that the rain fall is now taking the lead.

I have a firm faith that all the great deserts of the Temperate and Torrid Zones will yet be reclaimed by irrigation and tree-planting. The bill which Congress did not pass, nor really consider, whereby it was proposed, some years since, to give a section of the woodless Public Lands remote from settlement to every one who, in a separate township, would plant and cherish a quarter-section of choice forest-trees, ought to have been passed—with modifications, perhaps, but preserving the central idea. Had ten thousand quarter-sections, in so many different township of the Plains, been thus planted to timber ten to twenty years ago, and protected from fire and devastation till now, the value of those Plains for settlement would have been nearly or quite doubled.

A capital mistake, it seems to me, is being made by some of the dairy farmers of our own State. One who has a hundred acres of good soil, whereof twenty or thirty are wooded, cuts off his timber entirely, calculating that the additional grass that he may grow in its stead will pay for all the coal he needs for fuel, so that he will make a net gain of the time he has hitherto devoted each Winter to cutting and hauling wood. He does not consider how much this soil will lose in Summer moisture, how his springs and runnels will be dried up, nor how the sweep of harsh winds will be intensified, by baring his hill-tops and ravines to sun and breeze so utterly. In my deliberate judgement, a farm of one hundred acres will yield *more* feed, with far greater uniformity of product from year to year, if twenty acres of its ridge-crest, ravine-sides, and rocky places, are thickly covered with timber, than if it be swept clean of trees and all devoted to grass. Hence, I insist that the farmer who sweeps off his wood and resolves to depend on coal for fuel, hoping to increase permanently the product of his dairy, makes a sad miscalculation.

Spain, Italy, and portions of France, are now suffering from the improvidence that devoured their forests, leaving the future to take care of itself. I presume the great empires of antiquity suffered from the same folly, though to a much greater extent. The remains of now extinct races who formerly peopled and tilled the central valleys of this continent, and especially the Territory of Arizona, probably bear witness to a similar recklessness, which is paralleled by our fathers' and our own extermination of the magnificent forests of White Pine which barely a century ago, covered so large a portion of the soil of our Northern States. Vermont sold White Pine abundantly to England through Canada within my day: she is now supplying her own wants from Canada at a cost of not less than five times the price she sold for; and she will be paying still higher rates before the close of this century. I entreat our farmers not to preserve every tree, good, bad, or indifferent, that may happen to be growing on their lands—but, outside of the limited districts wherein the primitive forest must still be cut away in order that land may be obtained for cultivation, to *plant and rear at least two better trees for every one they may be impelled to cut down.* How this may, in the average, be most judiciously done, I will try to indicate in my next.

HOME FIRST OF ALL.—Let parents talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house, may be in many respects a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among the children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both let them first provide for their own household.

Ireland exports beef and wheat, and lives on potatoes; and they fare as poorly who reserve the social charms for companions abroad, and keep their dullness for home consumption. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home, than it is to charm strangers or amuse friends. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk, or think, of being "shut up" there, and the youth who does not love home is in danger.

Humorous.

Forgers—Blacksmiths.

If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a trout?

Never wait for anything to turn up. Go and turn it up yourself.

Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six per cent. will do.

WHY is fashionable society like a warming-pan?—Because it is highly polished, but very hollow.

THE Hartford Courant tantalizes its readers with this atrocity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot? Got shot? No; how did he get shot? He bought 'em."

"DON'T believe there's any use in vaccination," said a Yankee. "Had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of a window next day, and got killed."

AT a medical examination a young aspirant was asked, "when does mortification ensue?"

"When you propose and are rejected," was the reply that greeted the amazed examiner.

LADY. "Can you wash and iron?"

DOMESTIC. "Oh yes, 'm but your place would not suit me unless you knocked off wearing them long Holland dresses of a morning."

MRS. JONES, a farmer's wife, says. "I believe I've got the tenderest-hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of them to fetch a pail of water, but that he'll burst out a-crying."

A lawyer and a doctor were walking arm-in arm, a wag said to a friend, "these two are just equal to one high-wayman. "Why?" was the response. "Because it is a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life!"

"ANY seats in the next car?" asked a passenger in a crowded car of a waggish conductor.

"Plenty of 'em," was the reply; "but," (as the passenger gathered up his effects preparatory to emigrating) "they are all full."

MAMMA. "Bertie's going the to country to see the cows and the hens and the chickens."

Bertie. "Can Bertie milk the cows mamma?"

Mamma. "No, my my dear; the cows are too large for Bertie to milk."

Bertie. "Then, mamma, Bertie can milk the hens and the chickens—can't he mamma?"

IN a class of little girls in one of the schools of Boston the question was asked.

"What is a fort?"

"A place to put men in," was the answer.

"What is a fortress, then?" asked the teacher.

This seemed a puzzler, until one little girl of eight summers answered,

"A place to put women in."

IN these days of Woman's Right,
Our damsels' souls are bent
To vows of fond affection plight,
They view love in a bus'nes light—
That bus'ness *claim a-gent*,
For when they're sued by ardent age,
Or by a youthful lover,
Who falters at the final stage,
They weep, upbraid in stormy rage,
Faint, sue and then *recover*,

THE following advertisement is from the Birmingham *Post*:

"Wanted—a general servant in a small family where a man is kept. The housework and cooking all done by the members of the family. The gentleman of the house rises early, but prepares breakfast himself. All the washing is put out, and the kitchen is provided with every luxury. Cold meat and hash studiously avoided. Wages no object to a competent party. References and photographs exchanged."

COUNT BISMARCK recently presented a faithful but poor secretary with a portfolio bound like a book, in which were deposited five thousand thalers. On meeting his secretary next day the count asked him if he perused the volume' "Yes, your highness," said the secretary, "and I am waiting the appearance of a second volume with feelings of the greatest interest." The Count smiled, but said nothing. A few days afterward the secretary received a second portfolio, bound filled like the first, and on the title page of which was the sentence: "This work is complete in two volumes."

THE GOOSE.—Josh Billings says the goose is a grass animal, but don't chew her cud.

They are good livers—about one aker to a goose is enough.

But I don't think if I had a farm of 175 akers, awl paid for, that I would sell it for what it was worth, just because it didn't have but one goose on it. Geese stay well, some of our best biographers say 60 years, grow tough to the last.

They are good eating, but not good chawing; the reason ov this remains a profound secret to this day.

When the female goose is at work hatching, she is a hard bird to pleaze; she riles clear up from the bottom in a minit, and will fight a yoke of oxen if they show her the least bit ov sass. The geese are excellent for feathers, not only to feather their nests but other people's.

But they are more sureist about one thing; they can haul one leg up into their boddy, and stand on tother aul day, and not touch anything with their hands.

HOW ONE BOY WHIPPED ANOTHER.—"I'll tell you how it was. You see, Bill and me went down to the wharf to fish; and I felt in my pocket and found my knife, and it was gone, and I said, 'Bill, you stole my knife;' and he said I was another, and I said 'Go there yourself,' and he said he was no such thing; and I said he was a liar, and I could whip him if I was bigger'n him; and he said he'd rock me to sleep, mother; and I said he was a bigger one; and he said I never had the measles; and I said to fork over that knife or I would fix him for a tomb stone on Laurel Hill; and he said my grandmother was no gentleman; and I said he dersn't take it up; but he did, you bet; then I got up again, and said he was too much afraid to do it again, and he tried to but he didn't; and I grabbed him, and threw him down on the top of me like several bricks; and I tell you it beat all—and so did he; and my little dog got behind Bill and bit him; and Bill kicked at the dog, and the dog ran, and I ran after the dog to fetch him back, and didn't each him until I got clear home; and I'll whip him more yet."

THERE was a clergyman who often became quite vexed at finding his little grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven.

"Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven."

"Don't want to go to heaven, my son!"

"No, ma, I'm sure I don't."

"Why not, my son?"

"Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?"

"Why, yes, I hope he will."

"Well, just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, 'Whew! whew! what are you boys here for?' I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going to be there."

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU SREET, NEW-YORK,

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroa system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances

feb25 3m.

Miscellaneous.

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Washington Irving,	Baron Humboldt,
Ralph W. Emerson,	Ledru Rollin,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,	Sir Walter Scott,
Wm. H. Prescott,	Rembrant,
George Bancroft.,	Goldwin Smith,
Jas. Russell Lowell,	Ole Bull,
General Scott,	Dr. Muhlenburg,
Henry Clay,	Martin Luther,
Nathan'l Hawthorne,	Bishop Simpson,
Mrs. Stowe.	All quiet along the Potomac.
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LUTZ & JORDAN,
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Bedford Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Nathan Robison, late of Southampton township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HIRAM ROBISON,
11feb[illegible] Executor.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa, no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

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This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

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SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;

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This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

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BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. P. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 24th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

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Miscellaneous.

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